

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For County Judge - E. T. WILLIAMS.
For County Clerk - ROWAN HOLBROOK.
For Sheriff - J. A. P. STEVENS.
For County Attorney - F. L. FELIX.
For Assessor - JOHN M. LEACH.
For Jailor - JOSHUA A. MAGAN.
For Surveyor - W. H. BARNES.
For Coroner - J. W. BRADLEY.
For Magistrate -
Hartford - NOBLE BEAN.
Cromwell - H. T. PORTER.
Roslindale - JOHN W. TAYLOR.
Hartford - W. E. KELLS.
Hartford -

The Legislature closed its labors yesterday. It was the best body of its kind Kentucky has known this generation.

Mr. HORACE BROWN, son of Judge Eli H. Brown, of Owensboro, and for some years past one of the brightest young journalists in Kentucky, died in Louisville Tuesday last week. The sympathy of the bar, the press and the people of the State is extended to Judge Brown's family in their great affliction.

ELSEWHERE will be seen the call for a Delegate Convention at Bowling Green, April 19th, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Pursuant to the suggestion of the District Committee, a mass convention of the Democrats of this county has been called to meet in Hartford, Monday, April 23, to select delegates to the Bowling Green Convention. Let there be a big attendance at our county convention.

WHERE NOW are the dolorous predictions of the misfortune and calamity which were promised to the county upon the event of Mr. J. E. Rowe's being elected Commonwealth's Attorney? We fling back the slanders which the *Republican* indulged at that gentleman's expense and we call that paper and the people of the District to witness the careful and able and painstaking officer whom the Democracy of this county has given to the State. As a political guide, whether attempting to discuss men or measures, the *Republican* is a rank failure.

A CONVENTION will meet in Bowling Green April 19th to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals for this Appellate district. Judge Willis Reeves, present Circuit Judge of our neighboring Judicial district, will oppose Judge William Yost, at present the member of the Superior Court from this District. The race is going to be a most interesting one, as both men are widely popular and have warm friends to manage their campaigns. We are for Bill Yost over this way, but he will have the fight of his life to beat popular Willis Reeves. We believe, however, that Yost may be safely counted a winner.

DISCUSSING the responsibility of the present Senate for not more speedily determining the tariff issue by a vote, the *New Era* utters some truths that are true alike of the Senate of the United States and of the smallest affairs submitted to the arbitrament of the ballot in the country. Every good citizen ought to vote. We think he ought to vote the Democratic ticket, for to our way of thinking that is the surest and shortest way to good government; but of one thing we are certain—he ought to vote every time he gets the chance. The *New Era* says: Yet Democrats should vote. They are citizens of this country. They are interested in the condition of the country. They are responsible to the extent of their ballots for the welfare of the country. They will be negligent to duty and false to their country if they simply resign away and don't vote. Existing evils cannot be reformed by not voting. Better conditions cannot be brought about by not voting. Justice for the people cannot be secured by not voting. Democrats should vote and vote for what is needed—relief from oppression, just laws and good government.

GOVERNOR BROWN has said that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Blackburn whose term will expire in 1896. We have heretofore had somewhat to say about Governor Brown's eminent fitness for the place he seeks and the announcement of his candidacy gives us much satisfaction. Joseph Blackburn is a good enough kind of bluegrass thorn, but it occurs to the people of Kentucky just now that it is about time to give bluegrass thornbushes—the Blackburns, the Breckinridges, et al.—a rest. It is not yet conceded that Central Kentucky contains all the brains or morals of the State. Alongside John Young Brown there is not a statesman in the bluegrass who is not badly outclassed. He is brainy, brave and true—a typical Kentuckian who as Governor has done more for the people than any of his immediate predecessors, and through

the warfare that the schemer and the malcontent have waged with him, has held himself a man and master. The man who beats him for the Senate must have other qualifications than good-fellowship and ability to tell a good story. Kentucky's next Senator ought to be a statesman.

IT WAS only a few days ago that THE HERALD had somewhat to say about the mistake of much of our railroad legislation. The better sense of the people everywhere is rapidly calling a halt upon the record-makers who so long considered it good policy to jump onto the railroads. It must be said to the credit of the present legislature of Kentucky that very few jays have bobbed up with bills aimed at the railroads, most of which are already hopelessly insolvent. Speaking of the matter a writer in the March Forum says:

The Granger or the Populist imagines that he is rendering a service to his community if he can succeed in compelling a railway to carry produce from a farm to a centre of distribution at some lower figure. If, in doing so, he produces the insolvency of a corporation, he repels future railway investments in the State, and, ultimately, gives to the few lines which run through it a monopoly of such service. A railway corporation running through four States may be, and frequently is, by a statute of each State, required to keep general offices in each State. This involves quadrupling its effective force. Such statutes are, in large part, obnoxious to the Federal Constitution, but they are enacted and enforced by the State authorities, and insisted upon by Granger and Populist voters, in the vain expectation that the State will reap some benefit by having certain railway officials reside within its State instead of beyond it. Every such additional burden it puts upon the railway company must ultimately be borne by the people who use the railway. It has, therefore, like all protective policies, its debt side to account for, which fact is usually lost sight of by the crude legislators of the West.

A PLEA FOR FRESH AIR.

Few juries of this county have ever dealt out capital punishment to even the worst criminals, but a fate almost as certain if a trifle less rapid in execution is at this time being inflicted upon those whose misfortune it is to be confined for any length of time in the Circuit Court room of this county.

One by one in most rapid succession the unfortunate lawyers and officers of court who have tried to live in this room have been removed by death. The cause of this alarming mortality is not far to seek. Any one who has had occasion to enter the Circuit Court room during the holding of court has not failed to feel the effects of the atmosphere there which is little better than that of the "Black Hole of Calcutta." The room is absolutely without ventilation of any kind, save such as the old-fashioned windows, which can only be raised from the bottom, afford. When filled as it often is with 200 or 300 people of all grades, and warmed by heating to red heat the stoves which furnish heat for the place, this room with its stifling atmosphere is more like some prison sewer than the place where justice is to be dealt out to 25,000 people. Men can neither think freely nor in any wise do justice to the solemn deliberations that pertain to the administration of justice in such an atmosphere.

At a slight cost to the county the room might be made measurably comfortable. The windows ought to be put upon rollers and the room heated by a base-burner or by steam. This could be done at a cost which when placed alongside the discomfort and evil which the present arrangement entails, would be trifling indeed, and then too, some valuable lives could thus be saved. In the name of suffering humanity, let the magistrates of the county give this matter their attention.

Leaving the Cities.

One of the best signs of the times is the tendency of urban population to the country. It will be remembered when ten years or more ago, there was a noticeable flocking of ruralists to the towns and cities, the Farmers Home Journal expressed its regrets and saw no permanent good in it to either the country or those who left it. It was the natural tendency of people from a calling in which little profits were to be made toward those in which it appeared on the surface that the future was propitious. The hard times simply struck the country first, and many people fled to the cities. But they were scarcely well settled in their new vocations when such times in the city, as were never seen or heard of in the country, were to be experienced. The depression in nearly all business circles has already turned the tide and gradually the overplus in the cities and towns will find its way to the farms again. This tendency is already making a favorable impression on values of farm property in desirable locations and we hope to see it extend to every section. It is not probable old time prices for farm products will be realized, lands for the present state of the finances is pitched to a lower key in everything. A condition has been reached however, where a man may not be doing well on the farm, but better than under similar circumstances in the cities. Hence this reflex movement.

Shoes for Man, Woman and Child. Only the most hopeless miser would fail to be surprised at the extraordinary bargains Schlapfritz is offering in shoes.

THEY PASSED 54 BILLS

WORK OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE TO DATE.

A Digest of the More Important Ones as They Relate to the Needs and Affairs of People.

EVIDENCE OF GOOD WORK

So far the Kentucky Legislature has passed fifty-four bills which met the Governor's sanction. The following are some of the most important ones:

Senate bill No. 21, to allow circuit judges to appoint special bailiffs in certain cases.

House bill No. 110, authorizing and directing the State Librarian to purchase and furnish Barbour's digests and Kentucky reports to certain officers of the Commonwealth.

House bill No. 132, to protect game birds.

House bill No. 50, to amend an act entitled "An act for the government of cities of the first class," approved July 1, 1893.

House bill No. 45, to amend section 138 of an act entitled "An act relating to crimes and punishments," approved April 10, 1893.

House bill No. 81, to amend an act entitled "An act relating to circuit courts in counties having a population of less than 150,000, and which constitute separate judicial districts."

Senate bill No. 114, to amend an act entitled "An act for the government of cities of the first class," approved July 1, 1893.

Senate bill No. 72, to amend an act entitled "An act for the government of cities of the fifth class," approved July 3, 1893.

Senate bill No. 3, for the protection of vagrant or destitute or maltreated children, actually or apparently under sixteen years of age.

Senate bill No. 91, to amend an act entitled "An act for the government of cities of the first class," approved July 1, 1893.

House bill No. 42, to amend an act entitled "An act concerning the office of Constable," which became a bill April 15, 1893.

House bill No. 51, to amend an act entitled "An act for the government of cities of the first class," approved July 1, 1893.

House bill No. 198, to amend an act entitled "An act creating and regulating the office of county treasurer," sections 1891-2-3, which became a law February 27, 1893.

House bill No. 49, to amend "An act providing for the creation and regulation of private corporations."

House bill No. 8, to amend an act entitled "An act fixing the times and terms of the circuit courts comprising the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth," approved December 22, 1892.

Senate bill No. 23, to amend an act entitled "An act relating to crimes and punishments," approved April 10, 1893.

Senate bill No. 84, to amend and reenact section four, article eight of chapter sixty-five of the acts of 1891-2-3.

Senate bill No. 25, to amend section three, article five of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections in this Commonwealth," approved June 13, 1892.

Senate bill No. 68, to amend an act entitled "An act relating to fees," approved June 15, 1893, by amending article one thereof relating especially to fees of circuit court clerks.

House bill No. 132, to protect game and small birds.

Senate bill No. 7, concerning the selection of juries in this Commonwealth.

House bill No. 57, for the benefit of sheriffs and jailers in this Commonwealth.

Senate bill No. 10, to amend an act of the General Assembly, section 25, article 3, chapter 151, approved February 25, 1893, entitled "An act concerning liens."

Senate bill No. 17, to prevent the printing and distribution of obscene literature and the sale or exhibition of obscene pictures, and the manufacture or distribution or sale of articles or instruments for immoral use.

House bill No. 92, to amend an act entitled "An act concerning the militia of the Commonwealth of Kentucky," approved March 13, 1893.

Senate bill No. 26, to amend an act entitled "An act concerning office and officers," approved May 16, 1893.

House bill No. 4, to amend chapter 232 of the session acts of 1891-2-3, entitled "An act relating to roads and passways."

Senate bill No. 145, making eligible to the office of sheriff persons filling the office of sheriff on or before January 1, 1894, and who failed to execute bond and take the oath of office on or before said date and extending the time for such persons to execute bond and take the oath of office to March 13, 1894.

Senate bill No. 31, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an efficient system of common schools throughout the State," approved July 6, 1893.

House bill No. 5, to punish the violation and evasion of the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to the regulation of the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors.

entitled "An act providing for the creation and regulation of private corporations," which became a law April 5, 1893.

House bill No. 118, to amend section two of chapter 183 of session acts of 1891-2-3, entitled "An act to protect game and small birds in this Commonwealth."

House bill No. 54, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the ventilation of coal mines in this State and for the better protection of miners."

House bill No. 39, to amend an act entitled "An act provide for the creation and regulation of private corporations."

House bill No. 155, to amend Section 63 of an act entitled "An act providing for the creation and regulation of private corporations."

House bill No. 64, to amend sections 6, 7 and 14 of an act entitled "An act concerning the State Board of Health."

House bill No. 57, to amend section 14 of Chapter 209 of the session acts of 1891-2-3, entitled "An act to regulate and control turnpike and gravel and plank roads."

Senate bill No. 14, empowering fiscal courts in this Commonwealth to subscribe stock in turnpike roads and hold them for the use of the traveling public.

Senate bill No. 97, making the salaries of the judges of the Court of Appeals \$5,000 per annum.

House bill No. 9, to amend sections 15 and 16 of an act entitled "An act relating to revenue and taxation."

April 19 the Date. Bowling Green, Ky., March 9, '94. The Second Appellate Court Democratic District Committee met at the office of Judge H. B. Hines in this city yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock and decided on the manner, time and place for holding a convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. We herewith give the official proceedings of the meeting as furnished us by the Secretary, Hon. Nat. A. Porter:

BOWLING GREEN, KY., March 9, '94. At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of the Second Appellate Court District held in Bowling Green, Ky., on March 9th, 1894, called for the purpose of considering the place, manner and time of selecting a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in said District, D. C. Walker called the meeting to order, and on motion Nat. A. Porter was appointed Secretary. Upon a call of the roll of counties it was found that all of the counties composing said District were represented by a proxy or by the personal presence of a committee member except the county of Ohio.

A resolution was offered by J. C. Johnson, of Muhlenberg county, providing that a primary election be held in the various counties in said District to select a Democratic candidate on Oct. 3d, 1894. W. C. Good, of Allen, moved as a substitute the following resolutions:

First—A Convention of the Democratic voters of the Second Appellate District is hereby called to meet in the city of Bowling Green, in the county of Warren, at 1 o'clock on the 19th day of April, 1894, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appellate District for the regular election to be held in November, 1894.

Second—Said Convention shall be composed of delegates to be chosen by the respective counties of said District, and said counties shall be entitled to delegates and delegate votes in said Convention as follows, to-wit:

Allen county..... 6
Breckinridge county..... 4
Butler county..... 4
Cumberland county..... 4
Davies county..... 17
Edmonson county..... 2
Grayson county..... 6
Hancock county..... 4
Logan county..... 11
Meade county..... 6
McLean county..... 4
Monroe county..... 8
Muhlenberg county..... 7
Simon county..... 8
Todd county..... 6
Warren county..... 8

Provided, each county may send as many delegates to said Convention as it sees proper, for the purpose of casting the vote of said county.

Third—The delegates to represent said Convention shall be selected prior to said Convention, at such times and in such manner as the County Committees of said counties may determine.

The above resolutions upon a call of the counties, were adopted by a vote of thirteen votes for, to three against. Upon motion it was resolved that the Democratic press of the District be requested to publish the proceedings of the Committee. Upon motion the Committee adjourned.

D. C. WALKER, Ch'm'n.
N. A. PORTER, Sec'y.

Baptist Ministers' Institute Changed. CROMWELL, KY., March 7, 1894. I am authorized to announce that at the last meeting of Slaty Creek Church they changed the time for the meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Institute, which is to meet here next. The Church requests the Institute to meet on Friday before the fifth Sunday in April, and on the fifth Sunday their new churchhouse will be dedicated.

J. N. JARNAON.

Tennysen on Spring. We have the world of Alfred Tennysen for it that in the spring the young man's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love. It is singular that the great laureate omitted to mention the fact that it is in the spring that a considerable portion of the human race turn to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Probably nothing but the difficulty of finding a good rhyme for that invaluable remedy deterred him. Certain it is that the old-time domestic remedies are generally discarded in favor of the standard blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood and gives nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT

Of Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

We have had an unusually warm winter, very much like spring up to January 24th and 25th, when the thermometer dropped down to eight and ten degrees below zero, making a very fair spell, which most every one took advantage of and filled their ice houses. Grains of all kinds were looking very fine, and wheat in many places was looking too forward. Some correspondents think that the freeze of the 24th injured the wheat to some extent, but many others think the cold weather just before the snow did more harm than the first freeze. Wheat was badly lifted out of the ground in all poor spots, but the snow following just after the freeze was a very great advantage. From the report of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, the shortage of the wheat crop of 1893 is very marked; the total product is estimated at 396,131,735 bushels, which falls below the average for the ten years 1880 to 1889, to the amount of 53,568,364 bushels, and is 84,648,956 bushels less than the average crop for the years 1880 to 1889 inclusive. The falling off in price has been equally as great; the average government price is placed at 92 cents a bushel, the lowest price reached for many years past. The average price for Kentucky is 57 cents. The condition of the present crop on March 1st is placed at 93 per cent.

They Demand Recognition. The Crittenden county negroes, like their Christian county brethren, seem to have reached the stage of optical development a kitten reaches in nine days. The Louisville Times says:

"The negroes of Crittenden county have become tired of supporting the Republican party and never being recognized on any of the tickets. They recently held an indignation meeting and demanded that one of their race be nominated for jailer and assessor. They claim, and justly so, too, that they have been furnishing the votes which elect the Republicans, and that it is nothing but fair that they should get some of the offices."

MYSTERY OF ELECTRICITY. The Human Mind May Never Solve the Problem of What It Is.

To the metaphysical mind on the one hand and to the confident agnosticism on the other the mysterious nature of electricity offers a fruitful source of speculation. To the latter school of thought it is a reproach that the true nature of electricity has not long been made manifest, and he is always prepared to dash off an explanation with much more confidence than Newton proposed his theory of gravitation. It seems incredible to the public at large that the mystery surrounding electricity is not dispelled. It does not seem to occur to those who are impatient to have the great question, "What is electricity?" answered that we are in just as deep ignorance as to the mechanism of other phenomena. Gravitation, light, heat and chemical action are in the same category of scientific mysteries and have had centuries more of thought bestowed on them than has been devoted to the new science. While it now seems that we may be on the threshold of one of the greatest discoveries of the human mind, yet it is possible, and even probable, that the knowledge of man may never be permitted to extend to the entire solution of the problem, and that the very problem of the universe itself.

Assuming what seems to be unquestioned, that electricity, electrical action or whatever we may call it, has its seat in the atoms or molecules of matter or in the molecular physicist holds to the material hypothesis that will answer all scientific needs, but the ultimate solution may forever evade the human mind. Whatever we do learn, however, will not be through the speculations of metaphysicians or the guesses of agnostics, but through the physical investigations of Hertz and Tesla. While as a mental training metaphysical speculation may have its use, the absolute lack of additions to our real knowledge during the many centuries from Plato to Isaac Newton by metaphysics held full sway, is conclusive that nothing can be expected from this direction, and merely speculative theories in regard to the nature of electricity deserve as little consideration as is now given to the metaphysical speculations of the school of the middle ages.—Electrical World.

The Secret of Success. To be truly successful, a man must be able to rise after failure. The general campaign is commenced, but who will win? It is not the man who, by his own efforts, is repairing his mistakes, concentrating his forces and watching his opportunity, carries triumph out of defeat is the truly great captain. The statesman or orator whose misdeeds of the past are forgiven, and who is able to rise after failure, is the truly great man. The man who has only one eye for difficulties will not succeed. When Howe was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean, a question concerning him was asked in parliament, to which Lord Hawke, then first lord of the admiralty, replied: "I advised his majesty to make the appointment. I have tried my Lord Howe on important occasions. He never asked me how he was to execute any service, but always went and did it."—Scribner's Magazine.

Nitrous Oxide Gas. Nitrous oxide gas is a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the dephlogisticated nitrous gas. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous. It has a sweet taste and a faint, agreeable odor. When inhaled, it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain, hence it is used as an anesthetic during surgical operations. When it is breathed diluted with air, an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the inhales is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of laughing gas. The circumstances under which nitrous oxide should be applied as an anesthetic must always be determined, just as with any other anesthetic, by medical authority.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Bright Hit. Up in Woodford county they are having an exceedingly interesting race for county officers, and at Versailles the other day the various candidates took the stump to advocate their claims. Col. Tobias Gibson, a candidate for county attorney, dilated on his war record and made an appeal for the "soldier vote." When W. O. Davis, his opponent, came to reply, he made one of the brightest hits it has been our good fortune to read, turned the war racket into ridicule, and elicited

applause loud and long. He spoke in this fashion:

"I was born on the 16th day of Feb. 1862, the day Fort Donelson surrendered, and just as the echoes of the guns were dying out along the Mississippi. The white flag was run up, I saw that my services were needed and immediately leaped into arms. I joined the infantry, and with a rebel yell on my lips, attacked the breastworks. I enlisted for three score years and ten, or until the rebellion was put down. The second summer of my campaign were trying days, but I gritted my teeth (what few I had) and I remarked that I would 'fight it out on this line if it took all summer.' Gen. Grant afterward heard of this remark and appropriated it. Though I was pressed hard by the foe, yet I never surrendered, but re-enforced by patriotic and veritable I came out victorious, and live to tell of the battles fought and victories won. Col. Gibson appeals to those who wore the gray to stand by him, but I make no such partisan appeal. It matters not to me whether you wore the blue or the gray, but to every comrade who wore a napkin, I appeal to stand by me."

ONE HONEST REPUBLICAN. (Shelby Sentinel.) Occasionally a Republican is found who is honest enough to admit that the business depression is not due to Democratic supremacy. Gen. Beaver, Republican, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, admits that it was found to come, and that it might have been even worse had the Republican party triumphed in the last Presidential election. He says upon the subject:

"To be candid, I do not believe this depression in business is the result of Democratic policy. The wave of business depression was coming, and it is only the good fortune of Republicans that the Democrats got into power in time to be caught by it. It is one of those periodical depressions that regularly affect the country, and nothing could have averted it. I do not believe the Democrats, or their policy, had anything to do with it. It would have come anyhow; if Harrison had been elected, it might have been even worse."

STATE AID FOR GOOD ROADS. State aid to localities for any purpose is of course open to grave objections. It should seldom be vouchsafed, and never except in exigent cases; but, after years of agitation, good roads in New York have slim prospects save as the State assists them. Massachusetts has found that State aid and supervision are the only feasible methods. New York will find the same, unless present signs are defective. Certainly if time be a factor in the problem—if good roads are soon to be begun—State aid must be given. While the press has been almost a unit in its rebuke of the highest economic authorities have approved them, and the splendid highways of the Old World have been constant object-lessons to the New, comparatively little has been accomplished. There has been much agitation, with small results. The argument is concluded. Action should ensue; and under the circumstances—the need of prompt, comprehensive and intelligent action—the proposition for State aid is entitled to consideration.

CONJUGAL QUESTIONING. (Madisonville Herald.) It is announced that Miss Smith is soon to be married to Mr. Jones, of a neighboring city. The first question usually asked is this: "Is he rich?" If answered in the affirmative, then all are ready to shower congratulations on the soon-to-be, and are just as happy people. The question "Is he poor, moral, upright, honest and industrious?" is lost sight of in the one thing "Is he rich?" While money and wealth are to be desired and do not detract from the worth of anyone, yet it is far from being the only worthy consideration in matrimonial matters. It is not the banker's son, or the son of the wealthy and retired merchant who makes the happiest home. Money and home without love and respect of both is simply a little hell upon earth. The honest, sober, moral and industrious young man, who has strong muscles, a willing mind and a loving heart, united with a plain, sensible girl, is the one who makes home a paradise. Wealth inherited in some way is a curse, while wealth accumulated by hard toil is usually a blessing.

Attention, Farmers. My Clydesdale horse will stand at Centertown, Ky., beginning March 15th and closing June 1st, 1894. This being the first introduction of this breed of horses into Ohio county, I give the following extract from the Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. I, page 385:

"The Clydesdale horses are not excelled by any other breed in the kingdom for general usefulness. They belong to the larger class of cart horses, (16 hands being an average height, brown and bay are now the prevailing colors. In the district whose name they bear the breeding of them for sale is exclusively a local industry, and conducted with much care and success. Liberal premiums are offered by local agricultural societies for good stallions. Horses of this breed are peculiarly distinguished for the frame strength which they move along when exerting their strength in cart or plow. Their merits are now so generally appreciated that they are getting rapidly diffused over the country."

It is further said by noted authority on the horse (Prof. Manning) that they make the best cross with the small mare of any heavy horse. In order to introduce this breed of horses into Ohio county I have decided to stand him at the low rate of five (\$5) dollars to insure a colt, at the same time the season of this horse cost twenty (\$20) dollars.

I have employed Uncle Mack Ford, who is an experienced hand, who will keep the horse at his stable. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but should any occur will not be responsible. This horse will be on exhibition at Hartford on the first Monday in April, next. Very respectfully,

T. M. MORTON, Centertown, Ky.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

A Sarcinate Advertisement. An English advertisement of sarcinate, which no doubt expresses the feelings of many persons who have had experience with the book borrowing fund, is the following:

It is requested that those ladies and gentlemen who have borrowed from time to time, books from the book borrowing fund, and who have not returned them to the undersigned, a fresh supply may be had. Among those missing are: "The Factors' Fire" (Edinburgh), "The Last of the Mohicans" (Princeton), "Charlotte's" (Scribner's), "Secret Revenge," "Ivanhoe," "Tales of the Times" and "Paradise Lost"—so are the books still found by

S. L. EVELL. As the conscience of the book borrower is hardened, this probably had little effect.—John Irving Rorer's Lecture.

No Danger of a Salt Famine. The amount of salt in the sea waters of the globe, if extracted, would begeter in mass than the land, so far as it appears above the surface. The sea covers 75 per cent of the earth's surface, estimated at 9,360,000 (German) square miles. The percentage of chloronium in the sea is the same at all depths. Assuming that the average depth of the sea is a half (German) mile, there are then 3,400,000 cubic miles of sea water. A cubic mile of sea water contains on the average about 25 kilograms of salt. The 3,400,000 cubic miles of sea water would therefore contain 85,000 cubic miles of distilled pure salt.—From the Germania.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

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"To be candid, I do not believe this depression in business is the result of Democratic policy. The wave of business depression was coming, and it is only the good fortune of Republicans that the Democrats got into power in time to be caught by it. It is one of those periodical depressions that regularly affect the country, and nothing could have averted it. I do not believe the Democrats, or their policy, had anything to do with it. It would have come anyhow; if Harrison had been elected, it might have been even worse."

STATE AID FOR GOOD ROADS. State aid to localities for any purpose is of course open to grave objections. It should seldom be vouchsafed, and never except in exigent cases; but, after years of agitation, good roads in New York have slim prospects save as the State assists them. Massachusetts has found that State aid and supervision are the only feasible methods. New York will find the same, unless present signs are defective. Certainly if time be a factor in the problem—if good roads are soon to be begun—State aid must be given. While the press has been almost a unit in its rebuke of the highest economic authorities have approved them, and the splendid highways of the Old World have been constant object-lessons to the New, comparatively little has been accomplished. There has been much agitation, with small results. The argument is concluded. Action should ensue; and under the circumstances—the need of prompt, comprehensive and intelligent action—the proposition for State aid is entitled to consideration.

CONJUGAL QUESTIONING. (Madisonville Herald.) It is announced that Miss Smith is soon to be married to Mr. Jones, of a neighboring city. The first question usually asked is this: "Is he rich?" If answered in the affirmative, then all are ready to shower congratulations on the soon-to-be, and are just as happy people. The question "Is he poor, moral, upright, honest and industrious?" is lost sight of in the one thing "Is he rich?" While money and wealth are to be desired and do not detract from the worth of anyone, yet it is far from being the only worthy consideration in matrimonial matters. It is not the banker's son, or the son of the wealthy and retired merchant who makes the happiest home. Money and home without love and respect of both is simply a little hell upon earth. The honest, sober, moral and industrious young man, who has strong muscles, a willing mind and a loving heart, united with a plain, sensible girl, is the one who makes home a paradise. Wealth inherited in some way is a curse, while wealth accumulated by hard toil is usually a blessing.

Attention, Farmers. My Clydesdale horse will stand at Centertown, Ky., beginning